LARGEST Morning Circulation IN THE WEST.

The Chicago Tribune.

Only 2½ Cents PER COPY IN CHICAGO. By Carrier, by the Week.

VOLUME XLVI. TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1886—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NO PRAYER WAS ALLOWED

BRIEF PROSING AMONG RESIDENCE PARKERS ON THE WEST SIDE.

All Sermon There Was To Praise at the High-School Commencement Exercises—Visit of a Committee of the Old Institution to Professor Rowe—He Makes Them a Speech, but Will Not Grant Their Request—An Unsuccessful Appeal to the Secular—Attitude Taken by Up.

A little religious war has been waging on the West Side for the last few days. The residents on one side are certain Christian parents who send their children to the West Division High School; those on the other are the Principal of the school and certain pupils whose parents don't give a fig which side wins. The cause of the trouble is the alleged refusal of the Principal to permit prayer to be offered at the opening of the graduating exercises last Friday in the First Congregational Church. The fact culminated at Saturday in the form of a petition from "a Christian Mother" asking the Board of Education to investigate the matter, and "see that the children of Christian parents are not insulted in the name of religion." And nothing up with the following protest quotes:

An investigation of the trouble shows that it is largely due to a total misunderstanding between the Principal and some of the pupils to accompanies to an unusual extent. The father of the School Board superintendent. The matter indeed might have stopped out of sight and hearing of the public, but for the fact that the Principal, in his address to the graduating class, made a remark which was construed by many present as a slur upon the Christian religion. This remark was to the effect that the Principal, who is a Unitarian, was not interested in the action of the class, and particularly in the invocation of the Supreme Being, when he said:

A gentleman told me yesterday a parable of a man who had two sons. One of them was a Christian, and the other was not. The Christian parent was anxious to have his children baptized, and he took them to church for that purpose. The Christian son was baptized, but the other refused. The Christian parent was anxious to have his children confirmed, and he took them to church for that purpose. The Christian son was confirmed, but the other refused. The Christian parent was anxious to have his children married in the church, and he took them to church for that purpose. The Christian son was married in the church, but the other refused. The Christian parent was anxious to have his children buried from the church, and he took them to church for that purpose. The Christian son was buried from

THE CITY COUNCIL.

MAYOR HARRISON MAKES HASTE TO CLEAR THE CALENDAR FOR CONSIDERATION.

All Collection Into the Sole Agency—The Scheme to Consolidate Trade—Ald. Stone's Spirited Reply—The Contention Against Re-Coal Tech and "Jumbo"—Monday for the School Board—What Ails Lake Superintendent Conrad—Talk of the Evening.

At the session of the City Council last night a communication was received from the Board ordering the confirmation of the following nominations:

Superintendent of Public Works—William O. Pardy.

Board of Examining Chief W. Park, James B. Bouton, Thomas Wilson, Thomas Rowan, Robert H. Foster, Thomas Wilson, Thomas Rowan, Robert H. Foster, Thomas Wilson, Thomas Rowan, Robert H. Foster

THE GREAT FREIGHT WAR.

AN EFFORT BEING MADE TO SETTLE ABOUT A SETTLEMENT.

The Prospect, However, Not a Very Good One—Only One Road Favorably Inclined—Meeting This Evening Before Vice-President Wadsworth of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Judge—The Illinois Central Likely to Get the New Bridge at Cairo.

An effort is being made to bring about a meeting of the General Managers of the railroads interested in the Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City traffic for the purpose of discussing the existing complications and to see if an arrangement cannot be made to settle the war now in progress and saying unnecessary expense. The prospects of bringing the managers together for that purpose look rather poor. In fact the Chicago & Northwestern has signified its intention to adhere to the present tariff. The managers of the other roads are non-committal as to what they will do regarding the meeting. The impression is that the war will be allowed to go on until some of the more powerful roads have become more practically inclined, and it will probably take several additional losses of the roads are ready to join the formation of a new agreement or of uniform rates. It becomes more certain every day that it will not be possible for the Western freight association without advice to the Eastern Connecting Lines, or, in other words, the two associations will have to be amalgamated and placed under one head. Nearly all the roads interested in the Council Bluffs and Omaha business are also interested in the St. Paul and Minneapolis traffic. Rates on the latter traffic cannot be established unless the St. Paul and Minneapolis roads are willing to make a corresponding cut on the Council Bluffs and Omaha traffic. The only way to reach both ends is to get the Western Association controlled to both the Eastern Association and Southwestern Traffic Association. There is every possibility for an early settlement of the war, and it is probable that the roads interested in the Council Bluffs and Omaha business will make overtures for peace to-day. The roads interested in the Council Bluffs and Omaha traffic have had little business for the St. Paul and Minneapolis business, consequently they are out of the reading Council Bluffs roads much

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1886.

"THE TRIBUNE" FOR THE STORMS.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE TRIBUNE forwarded to any address (postage prepaid) by any editions of the week or Sunday edition, or by parts per month. Sunday edition included. Subscribers of Sunday edition can have it for three months, or 6 for one week—all postage prepaid. The address may be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change care should be taken to mention the city or post-office from which the paper is to be sent, as well as the new address.

There were 271 deaths in Chicago last week.

No additional losses have been secured by the American crew.

MR. RANDALL yesterday introduced his Tariff bill in the House.

Two cars have rolled from the Clyde to New York in a heat without fast time.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER JOSEPHS were dropped from the rolls of the department yesterday.

JUDGE WAIT HOUGHTON has resigned the Vice-Presidency of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railway Company.

MR. BLAINE will deliver an important speech at the opening of the State campaign in Maine during the first week in August.

A BILL authorizing the President to appoint and retire Alfred Pearson as Major-General was introduced in the Senate yesterday.

THE will of the late Col. J. B. Palmer was probated at Warsaw, N. Y., yesterday. By its provisions Mrs. Cleveland falls heir to $20,000.

THE Democratic State Executive Committee will meet at the Palmer House this morning to elect a Chairman and arrange for the campaign.

"WIRE" JOCKEY of Quincy has been retained by the President for the United States District Attorneyship of the Northern District of Illinois.

SAMUEL SCHWARTZKOPF has sold to C. H. Reichelheimer, for $32,000, 100% feet on Lincoln avenue, south of the intersection of Sedgwick street.

THE conference report on the Pension Appropriation bill was presented to the Senate yesterday and agreed to. The House concurred into its amendments.

PASSENGERS were saved on the Lake Shore Railroad yesterday under a heavy guard of armed men. The striking switchmen refrained from interference.

THE River and Harbor bill, with amendments, was reported to the Senate yesterday, and notice was given that a motion would be made tomorrow to take it up and pass it.

PATRICK LUDDEN was yesterday formally made Regent of Secrets to administer the affairs of the Home during the competition of the Home by King Otto, the lunatic successor of Ludwig.

CHARLES W. FIELD'S libel suit against Henry Labouchère, editor of London Truth, has been settled, Mr. Labouchère agreeing to withdraw his imputations against Mr. Field and pay a portion of the costs.

PROF. C. W. SUMNER, Principal of the Beloit, Wis., High School, was dangerously shot at an early hour yesterday morning by one of two burglars who had entered his house and whom he tried to capture.

UNDERWOOD in the Senate a motion yesterday that that body should insist on the sole amendment to the Pamphlet Appropriation bill. The matter rests about over the report of the conference committee that it had been unable to agree with a similar House committee on that point.

A RESOLUTION was introduced in the House yesterday for an investigation into a matter of current newspaper rumor that the officers of the Democratic Campaign Committee, though a power not an employé of the Government, are engaged in soliciting contributions from Democratic Congressmen and others in the employ of the Government.

LATEST interviews on the proposed changes in Randall's Tariff bill go to show that the iron and steel men of Chicago are disposed to directly criticise the contemplated reductions in their line of business. The manufacturers are less averse to discussion, but a representative of the leather trade said that industry would not be greatly affected. Secretary Field favored a lower tariff, and J. V. Farwell thought all duties should be specific.

THE Chicago money market was quiet and easy, but a slight increase in the supplies over the figures was noted. There was a moderate investment demand for local securities. New York exchange was firmer and sterling ruled strong. Stocks in Wall street were dull, partly nominal as to the Lake Shore decline and the railroad interesting to the Bulls.—[See Liverpool grain markets transferred last February. The causes of the British people attribute the Judicial leader's subservience to the Premier to the appointment and patronage, and they are disposed to have little sympathy or even patience with the rebellious ex-Minister. The methods of his controversy are to exceedingly ill bad taste. His account for his proposed Land bill are blurry and unworthy of attention. It is not likely that he, a Cabinet Minister, would embody in a scheme to be submitted to the Privy Council "only outlines." His complaint about union Cabinet secretaries is also in bad taste, coming from one who only a few months ago revealed to the House of Commons, notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's protest, the main feature of an Irish land bill discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet of which he was a member.

THE DIVERSE STATES.

The special agents appointed to collect data for the present commercial, industrial, and transportation census of the South are stated to have made good progress in their work. They have already secured enough material to warrant the belief that the report will be comprehensive and accurate. Several additions have been made to the original plan, among which is a statistical record of the commerce along and across the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The completed report will present a statement of the financial, commercial, industrial, educational, and transportation status of the South in 1880 and 1886, permitting a comparison of conditions before and after the great War.

The chief of the bureau intimates that the work has progressed far enough to demonstrate that the development of the South has been much more rapid and substantial than is generally supposed, and to reveal gains far fully kept pace with that of other portions of the country. Also that its agricultural and mineral resources have been greatly underrated, and that its newly-opened fields of enterprise and commercial activity now present prospects as bright as those of any other portion of the Union. It is also claimed that the Southern States enjoy a great advantage over those farther north in the matter of crops, equable and continued labor. Apparently the South is developing in a proportion of the fact that its methods of activity have not been sufficiently diversified to prevent the greatest success. It is discovered that too much dependence has been placed on the cotton crop at the same time that it is found possible to obtain a valuable material from a part of the plant that was till recently neglected—cotton-seed. In no other respect is the change of sentiment so strongly marked as in regard to the relations between labor and capital. The South has hitherto been a paradise for unions. The extension of the latter has been systematically antagonized in many matters, and as a rule manifested no step to advance for all it was worth, if not more than that. The ability to borrow money easily, though at exorbitant rates of interest, has encouraged unhealthy habits in a people who live in a climate that may be called constitutional, and the consequence is that their money is generally spent before it is earned. In the census tell the great majority of the planters are in debt for money, provisions, and fertilizers. These are furnished, not by the banks, but by "merchants," at about 25 per cent more than they would be willing to accept for cash, and the debt is secured by a mortgage on the crop. When the crop comes the farmer is obliged to sell, often at forced sale, to meet his liabilities, and the merchant chooses a time when the price is low. At least one-fourth of the crop is thus sacrificed to meet interest on this kind of indebtedness.

DEBBS'S CONSTANT SUBJECTS.

Three thousand people attended the Socialistic picnic at Sharpsburg, Cross Sunday. The object was to raise funds for the Anarchist prisoners. This is legitimate. The people of Chicago desire that the infuriated prisoners shall have a fair trial, and that they shall be well defended by good lawyers.

It grates harshly on the public sense, however, to be told that Mr. Oscar W. Neebe, who is out of the prisoners on trial for murder in connection with the bayonetted riot, was one of the principal speakers at the picnic, and that, though he had been cautioned by his counsel to be moderate in his language, he thought it "unadvisable," and to indulge in slang phrase of the institution so lately adopted by the municipal authorities.

As far as Neebe and his fellow-prisoners are concerned the speech was not greatest. The people of Chicago do not need such a reminder of the beyond-measure. Every week spills to the list of the victims of that bloody night. Last week it was Officer Hansen's turn to succumb. This week it may be Hansen's brother, or Sullivan, or Doherty who shall be added to the list of the dead. It is hard to have patience with one of the persons now on trial for those brutal and unprovoked murders given to relate to the companions of the riots officers as "police fleshmonds." The saddest feature of the affair is that a large percentage of those present seemed to sympathize with the sentiments of Neebe.

LABOR AGITATION IN THE NORTHWEST.

A "prominent Western Democrat" now in Washington is quoted as saying: "Our farming people, with wheat down and not likely ever to get up to old prices, want those things compared with their consumer and use." This is the view which the Northwestern farmers must ultimately accept, requiring tax-bullion equality or of general duties, or leave free of prices for farm products to be fetching, and the farmers of the West and Northwest must seek relief by efforts to cheapen the articles they are required to purchase. Whatever general opinion a Southwestern farmer may hold about the effect of the tariff to "building up home industries" or "creating a home market," he would be very likely that its cessation interests would be served by any tariff changes lowering the prices of clothing, boots, building material, etc. This is a practical question, and must be dealt with accordingly.

The Harrison bill, which ought to take the tariff more off wool, timber, salt, hemp, coal, jute, lumber including them on cotton, sugar, glass, etc., was framed in accordance with the interests of the Northwest, but failed owing to the solid opposition of the South Atlantic States and the other beneficiary of the Democratic revenue reformers to relieve the pressure of their party. The Democratic organization professes to be a free-trade party, and yet when it never shows itself incapable of lightening in any degree the burden of war taxes. Professing everything in accomplishing nothing, while the Republican party, which is largely controlled by protective theories, has nevertheless been able to make the only reduction of tariff taxes effected since the War.

The Republicans, while adhering to the main in the old Whig doctrine of protection, have still shown themselves ready and willing to correct the inequalities, here and there, by adding to the free list and reducing the duties on necessaries. It is, therefore, almost to suppose that the defeat of the Northern bill will strengthen the Democratic party in the Northwest and cheaper any duties in this section from the Republicans to the Democratic schools. Doubtless the low prices of farm produce will arouse the Northwestern farmers to the importance of modifying the tariff so as to cheapen the articles they purchase, but they must appeal to a party capable of achieving such reforms—to the organization which includes a great majority of the businessmen of the country, and not to a mere grumbling mob of Southern politicians.

The discovery of natural gas in Tuffnell this may are long work on improved construction in manufacturing processes. Parker, Prater of that State suggests that the new region would furnish a supply to Chicago. This view of the case is a suggestive one, as the direction of piping the natural oil across the State of Indiana might prove to be more than an offset to the seasoned advantages of getting our gas for nothing. With low competition in the field, and a possibility that one or all of them will put across the citizens of Chicago with the manufactured article at less than 50 cents per thousand feet, it might be thought hardly worth the while to experiment with piping from Ohio. But the difficulty of supplying Toledo with natural gas would be comparatively small, and other points might perhaps be opened up on the shore of Lake Erie to become prominent in the manufacture of iron. Natural gas has entirely superseded coal at Pittsburg, and will soon do so at St. Louis unless that city of magnificent possibilities enables to the rather long list of failures to perform. The cost of drilling a gas well is about the same as that for an oil well under like conditions. It varies usually from $5,000 to $7,000, according to the depth. A sensational gush is driven through the soft earth till the solid rock is reached, and then the real "boring" begins. For a depth of 600 feet the hole is bored eight inches in diameter and cased with a plating of sheet-iron below. It is then bored further the hole is carried down with a diameter of six inches till gas is struck or the search for it given up as hopeless. The lower hole is lined with four-inch pipe to the former one. The time required for drilling is usually from forty to sixty days.

Chicago elevators contained last Saturday evening 7,000,000 bushels of wheat, 5,700,000 bushels of corn, 310,000 bushels of oats, 15,000 bushels of rye, and 55,000 bushels of barley; total, 13,000,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 15,000,000 bushels a year ago. During the last week our stock increased 60,000 bushels, including a decrease of 900,000 bushels of wheat and an increase of 900,000 bushels of corn. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 50,400,000 bushels of wheat, 4,407,000 bushels of corn, 5,000,000 bushels of oats, 900,000 bushels of rye, and 600,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding week a week ago by 1,600,000 in wheat, and larger by 60,000 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 100,000 bushels.

It must be embarrassing for Mrs. Cleveland, the feeling of all her sisters and of all the other women, that it is a beautiful woman, though, and a good one, and she is apparently equal to the place.

THE Democratic Society will give its elaborate celebration of Fourth of July on the same sentiment. There is something picturesque in the time. No other organization has done so much to defeat the ends of the men who made the laws, the Fourth of July, famous in history.

ONE of the soldiers who heard Lincoln read was dead this morning. This was a significant fact, upon that the fact was, perhaps, too much. It is a question that impresses one as unwarranted in order of the patriotic sentiment which leads such pilgrims to the spot upon the day they are honored?

THE Times-Herald hardly loses itself to the credit of the Democratic party when it attributes the defeat of the Democratic candidate for Governor in Kentucky to the "Republican" vote. The Democratic majority in Kentucky is usually about 40,000, and the Republican vote is usually about 100,000. The Democratic majority is usually about 40,000, and the Republican vote is usually about 100,000. The Democratic majority is usually about 40,000, and the Republican vote is usually about 100,000.

THE Times-Herald thinks that if the Davis Side company shall pay 4 per cent on the original investment the city will have a good bargain. That is not much such, and, if the men who control it think it, it will be such a public convenience that it is not. The millionaires will not interfere with passengers, and would make that they will not obstruct the movement of vehicles; but Travers does not agree with the opinion, but many heard now back it.

THE Herald will have a difficulty to explain the satisfaction that the Democratic party has given to the country since it came into power. There is no evidence of it. On the contrary, the country is in a condition of unrest and uncertainty. Business men are afraid to make contracts. They dread the result of the next election. They are afraid to invest money. They are afraid to buy goods. They are afraid to sell goods. They are afraid to do anything. They are afraid to do anything. They are afraid to do anything. They are afraid to do anything.

RANDALL'S TARIFF BILL.

ITS PROPOSED CHANGES OCCASION A DEAL OF TALK IN CHICAGO.

The Reductions on Iron and Coal Quite Generally Criticised—Should They Come into Effect It Will Cut Profits Greatly—The Interest Due to Coke—Wool-Growers Too Cranky—Sentiment Pleased and Disappointed.

The changes in rates proposed in Randall's Tariff bill occasioned no little discussion in the city yesterday. The committee on iron and steel rates and other forms of iron were diversely criticised in close in the main, and the opinion was fairly expressed that they would have a disastrous effect.

Mr. Parker, manager of the North Chicago Rolling Mills, was questioned as regard to the matter. "Our tax (at two cents)," he said, "does not have much profit in the iron rates, owing to the keen competition among the manufacturers. A few months ago, however, we began to make a slight profit. If the proposed bill goes into effect we cannot expect to make any money on the present footing. I tell you it is not very encouraging to capitalists to go to the front of every patriotic and civic scheme. We are getting rate rates, and the present tariff is a exact profit. The proposed bill cuts the tariff down to $10—a difference of $6—and of course this will have to be made good some way or other. One such way, of course, is labor, and rates [illegible] reduction will have to be made. [illegible] and dozens of all descriptions will have to live on cheap wages. We pay $18 for rails now, and if we are forced to sell at $12 the difference must come out of the laborer's pocket.

"The rates are factory altered, too. There is a difference of $3 between the tariff on iron and steel rails and that on tacks. Now such a discrimination is unjustifiable. If there is any manufacturer on earth who has a monopoly it is the tack manufacturer. Almost every [illegible] and [illegible] has a tack machine. Tacks are cheap articles, and the profits are small. The tack manufacturers are good customers of ours, and we do a large business with them. Their trade is not to be sneezed at. The proposed reduction will cut off a large share of their profits. Then, again, the proposed reduction on coke will be a severe blow to the iron manufacturers. It is not to be denied that the Connellsville coke is the best in the country, and the Pittsburg manufacturers have the advantage of being located near the coke regions. Chicago manufacturers have to pay the freight on coke from Connellsville, and the proposed reduction would have very much the same effect as a protective tariff in favor of the latter.

"The reduction on lumber will, too, affect us considerably. We use about one-fifth of the lumber that comes to this city, and the proposed reduction will cut off a large share of our profits. The reduction on salt will also affect us considerably. We use about 1,000 barrels a year

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

GLADSTONE ADDRESSES 4,000 PEOPLE AT LIVERPOOL.

The Reception Very Enthusiastic—Henry Ward Beecher on the Platform with the Premier—Parnell in Wales—The Field-Laboratory Libel Suit Compromised—Prince Leopold Formally Made Regent of Scotia—Seven People Murdered.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—Mr. Gladstone this afternoon addressed the citizens of Liverpool in Sheridan's Circus. It was crowded with boisterous enthusiasts. The circus was arranged for the utmost capacity. 4,000 occupied long galleries, erected around carcers. Mr. Gladstone said the enthusiasm in favor of home rule movement anything he had ever seen during his life. Despite the long course of his opponents to indict torment to the result of the elections with non. Edison. It was true that he de-spurred the Unionists in 1885, but it was because he thought they were in the wrong. He supported them now, because he thought and knew they were in the right. He now proposed rights a settlement Parliament to Ireland to deal exclusively with Irish affairs. His opponents proceeded that such a grant would be the breaking away of Irish allegiance to the Imperial Parliament, and destroy the unity of the Empire. Gentlemen, that theory was wrong. Ulster prisoners had been wrong. Ulster prisoners had been wrong in their anticipations. They were wrong in trying to make unpalatable proposals of their own. They were wrong in trying to defeat Mr. Gladstone

FOR SALE.

Columbus & Cincinnati Midland R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.

ATLAS NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL, ... $700,000

BUSINESS.

WE ANNOUNCE our 68th Semi-Annual Clearing Sale, on which occasion we will give for a limited period, from our regular prices, in plain figures, on every article in our store,

Per 20 Cent

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

We have decided to allow this discount on goods to order.

DEPARTMENTS.

Custom Clothing.	Thin Goods.
Men's Suits.	Livery.
Boys' Suits.	Furnishings.
Children's Suits.	Hats.
Kilt Suits.	Short Pants Suits.
Boy Babies' Suits.	Uniforms.

HARVEY,

84 and 86 State-st.

WASHING-MACHINE FOR WOMEN!

FURNITURE

Proposals for City Bonds.

RUPTURE

PARASOL SALE EXTRAORDINARY!

City of Paris

STATE AND WASHINGTON STS.

CHICAGO.

Just received, the entire stock of Wright Bros. & Co., the largest Parasol Manufacturers of Philadelphia, at our own price.

We offer the same, with our own, to sell quick, at

50 Cents on the Dollar.

98c for Misses' Large Size, Canopy Top, Ribbon Parasols.

98c for Ladies' Coaching, Opera, Reception Parasols, Fancy Shades.

$1.00 for Changeable Silk, long fancy handles, very latest style.

$1.79 for Black Satin, Wide Silk Lace Trimmed, 8th Lined Parasol.

$2.00 for Our Price quality, best made, Black Satin, heavy gros silk, wide lace trimmed, silk lined.

200 Mourning Parasols

That were $2.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $6, $7.50, to $10,

Now $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $3, $3.25, to $5.

go Fancy Coaching, Opera, and Parasols at your own price.

GOETZ & CO.,

100 State-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CRESCENT HOTEL,

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

THE SPRING HOUSE.

CONGRESS HALL,

Saratoga Springs.

FAIRBAGUT HOUSE,

WEST END HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH.

COTTAGES and RESTAURANT.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

HOTEL LAFAYETTE.

THE STOCKTON,

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.

Tower Hill House

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

NERVOUS PEOPLE

Nervous Debility

LOST AND FOUND.

FINANCIAL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOILER WANTED.

PROFESSIONAL.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

SURVEYS.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.

STORAGE AND MOVING.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PARTNERS WANTED.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

EXCHANGE.

AUCTION SALES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

Anchor Line.

Wilson Line of Steamers

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT

North German Lloyd S. S. Co.

The U. S. and Brazil Mail SS. Co.

STATE LINE

EUROPE! EUROPE!!

GODERICH STEAMERS.

WESTERN

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Postmaster Judd starts today for Hoyt's Park, Geneva Lake.

F. H. Shaw, Minneapolis, and Geo. W. Walker, City of Mexico, are at the Palmer.

J. D. Gibbs, Elkhart, Ill., and W. S. Richardson, Lincoln, Neb., are at the Sherman.

The Rev. Dr. E. P. Williams will go for his vacation to Kennebunkport the last of July, and the Rev. Mr. Leavitt of the Lincoln Park Church goes to Beaver Island in August.

The Hon. John D. Allen and F. M. Jones, ex-Congressmen, of Boston; ex-Senator S. J. Hill, of Denver; S. C. Barrows, Albuquerque, N. M., and R. J. Bright, Indianapolis, were at the Sherman yesterday.

IN GENERAL.

Yesterday morning Eddie Lantz, a boy 12 years of age, was drowned in Bird's dock, south of the river. The lad had been boating and accidentally fell into the water.

Judge Blodgett yesterday approved the bond of the Auditor-General, J. S. Rapp, in $200,000, the sureties being Thomas Hoxie, R. C. Hoxie, H. A. Jones, and Thomas Dawson.

Mr. C. E. Dolan lectured last evening at Sprudl Hall, the subject being "The Rulers and Isles of Today." The lecture was one of the T. A. B. U. A. midsummer entertainment series and was well attended.

It is announced that Judge Benjamin D. Silverstein of the State Supreme Court is about to take a vacation of several weeks' duration. His wife and daughter are already in Europe, and the Judge will join them for the summer months.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Sherman opticians, Tribune building, was as follows: 7 a. m., 67°; 9 a. m., 67°; 11 a. m., 67°; 1 p. m., 70°; 3 p. m., 70°; 5 p. m., 70°; 7 p. m., 68°; 9 p. m., 68°. Average, 7 a. m., 68.00; 2 p. m., 69.00.

The inquest on the body of Christopher Berg resulted in a verdict of death from exposure on the night of the 27th inst. The deceased was formerly John Fleming, a soldier, who had been left for dead among the dead, and without his knowledge.

George Wise, Postmaster at Hamburg, Ia., complained the Chief Postoffice Inspector gave yesterday that his office was robbed yesterday of $30 in money-order and other funds. He says a man giving a name unknown, but did not like it, is the robber.

Charles, alias "Dick" Jones, the negro who killed his companion, James Jamieson, at 74 Fourth avenue, Dec. 11, pleaded guilty to murder before Judge Moran yesterday morning, and was sentenced to a term of twenty years in the State Penitentiary.

A schoolmaster named John O'Brien, living at No. 203 East Illinois street, has been robbed of between $200 and $300 and a gold watch and chain were yesterday morning. The thief gained entrance to the house from a little court and took the money and watch from O'Brien's clothes.

The grand jury adjourned yesterday to the 20th of September, after finishing up the docket of criminal cases. The only important cases disposed of were the indictments against Charles Kelly, the young man charged with the murder last March of Patrick Gallagher, and Thomas Hanley, charged with the murder of Mrs. Mary Ann Hanley, his wife. Both were found guilty of manslaughter.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning Frank Quirk, a laborer boarding at No. 151 West Lake street, fell from a balcony and broke his right leg below the knee. He went to sleep in the balcony, and, rolling in a hammock, fell to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. He was taken to the County Hospital.

At the annual commencement of Smith College at Northampton, Mass., the 17th inst., the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Miss Jessie King, daughter of the Rev. William H. King of Chicago. In June, 1885, Miss King graduated at that college, having taken a two years' course, during which time she received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

C. W. Garlick, an inspector in the Custom House, "resigned" Saturday and his resignation was accepted yesterday. The place will be filled under the civil-service rules. A. J. Carrington of the mailing division of the Postoffice has resigned yesterday and Chapman resigned. The vacancies will be filled by the Postmaster from the civil-service list.

The West Side gambling-houses were raided last night. Lyle Darby's place at No. 110 Wolf Station street yielded eleven inmates, while Jos. G. and G. Scott Bastel (sons, not inspectors), 1 Dan Rogers and J. Williams, gave up cards, capital cash. The prisoners were taken to the Desplaines Street Station, together with a lot of script and cards, and were released before they were fully in the station.

The Grocery and Bakers' Clerks' Association of the South Side held a regular meeting last night at No. 1207 Dearborn avenue. Reports from the five wards of the South Side showed that while the movement for closing groceries every week day except Saturday at 7 o'clock had not been the success hoped for, the agitation has had a very wholesome effect. Nearly every store in the district mentioned closes at 7 o'clock, and the movement is growing in favor. The association will meet every two weeks hereafter.

The grand jury adjourned yesterday in the midst of a prolonged investigation of the charges against Charles Kelly, the young man accused of arson and murder in connection with the recent blaze that, when extinguished, had burned two lives. There are twenty-five witnesses yet to be examined.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning Frank Quirk, a laborer boarding at No. 151 West Lake street, fell from a balcony and broke his right leg above

OUR SINGERS ABROAD.

ARTISTIC SUCCESS OF MISS GULA HOMER, OF CHICAGO OPERA.

The Young Society Requested by the Prince and Princess of Wales to Sing at Covent Garden—Mrs. Steve Emerson's Successful Debut at Her Mother's Studio—Successful Debut of Mr. Hooley's Eugene Onegin.

Paris Letter to New York World: An American has been in London for some time, and is now in Paris, who is having great success in the United States with glass in Italian vases of Cinquecento design. Miss Ella Russell, the young prima donna, for instance, is singing an unpublished ballad, "Ave Maria," by Gounod, as well as "Ben Bolt," to "Lucia di Lammermoor," and as Queen Marguerite in "Les Huguenots." The Duke of Edinburgh, who commands the naval forces of the British Empire, and who is the husband of the Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of the Czar, is a most ardent admirer of "Les Huguenots." The Duke of Edinburgh, who is generally considered as little of a "Bayreuther" as he is a Russian, is also a great admirer of Wagner's music. He has been heard to say that "Les Huguenots" is the greatest opera ever written. The Duke of Edinburgh, who is a thorough musician, and a master of all instruments, was astonished at the progress which Miss Russell has made in the art of singing since she left America. She has been singing for the last two years in London, and has appeared frequently before the Queen and the Royal Family. She has been singing at the Prince of Wales' concerts, and at the Duke of Edinburgh's concerts, and at the concerts given by the Princess of Wales. She has been singing at the Crystal Palace, and at the Albert Hall, and at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. She has been singing

VICTORS WITH THE BAT.

CHICAGO AGAIN DEFEATS PHILADELPHIA ON THE HOME GROUND.

The Champions Win by Good Playing—The Game a Close and Exciting One—Detroit Beats Washington by a Tally—St. Louis Shuts Out Boston—New York in a Wrangle—Other Games—Game at Brighton—Mike Wilson and Johnston to Spar—Sporting Notes.

[Other sporting news will be found in Seventh Page.]

Eighteen hundred people witnessed a very pretty exhibition of ball-playing in the second game of the series between Chicago and Philadelphia. Saturday was in New York, and was also supported by Lady and the Ice Cream, a left-handed pitcher with a good deal of spunk, was in the box for Philadelphia, and Barnes sought him in the ninth. Clapsaddle was first at the bat. Flora Bar was to Irwin, and Knee hit safe for a base, and was scored at second on Kelly's sneak with Lennon and Hotaling. Jones was the next batsman, and Kelly pulled Flora Bar out to Anson, scoring Knee. Jones was then forced out by a base on balls, a passed ball, and Clapsaddle's sacrifice. Three runs were made in one inning, three more in the next and fourth, and second base was reached in every inning between one and seven. Kelly pulled Flora Bar out to Anson, Jones was run down between second and third, Hotaling was